



May 2016

Alice Springs Field Naturalists Club Newsletter



These four beautiful Pelicans were paying a short visit to the Alice Springs Sewage Ponds. They won't stay long, as there are no fish there to eat. Read more on Page 3.
Photo by Pam Walker.

Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month (except December & January) at 7:00 PM at Higher Education Building at Charles Darwin University. Visitors are welcome.

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NEWSLETTER

The next newsletter will be June 2016.
The deadline for the next newsletter will be 23 May.
Please send your contributions to Barb Gilfedder: bjfedders@gmail.com

ALICE SPRINGS FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB

- Sat 7 and Sun 8 May** **2 Mile water hole** near Glen Helen. A lovely long waterhole that has been replenished by the Finke River flowing recently; a favourite spot for waterbirds and raptors; lovely sandy beach and big old River Gums; views of nearby Mount Sonder. Either stay at Glen Helen or camp over the road at 2 Mile. Walk in the morning. We have no leader for this trip, so it is now just a suggestion of a nice place to go privately, over a weekend or even a day trip.
- Wednesday 11 May** **ASFNC Meeting** – 7.00pm at Charles Darwin University Higher Education Building lecture theatre. Lee Ryall will be presenting a talk on 'The joy of fossils'. Our originally advertised speaker, Margaret Friedel has had to postpone her talk till later in the year.
- Saturday 14 May** **ASFNC Walk** - A chance to go on a real bushwalk. We will follow the Todd River upstream over the rocks from Wigley's Waterhole to Junction Waterhole then coming back will follow a track, and then cross country. Bring lunch/snack so we can take our time. Meet at Sargent Street Sign, near Mt Nancy Motel at 7.00am. 4WD recommended for the drive into the waterhole, or catch a lift with someone. Ring Rosalie Breen 89523409
- Weekend 21 - 22 May** **Alcoota dig public weekend** – It's Alcoota time again! The dig will be happening a little earlier this year, in May and the Museum will be holding a public weekend on the 21 and 22 of the month. That means the weather should be cool mornings and warm days, ideal for camping out. If you would like to come out and watch scrunched up bodies disinterring 8 million year old megafauna bones, or wander down the creek looking at birds, or stroll up Cowpat Hill for sunset, this is your opportunity. Alcoota is a special place. If you are interested in coming, please contact me **before** the 14 May (when I turn into a large, grubby digging mammal) on 0417401237 or at ryall.lee8@gmail.com and I will talk to you about waivers, what you have to bring and where and when to meet.



- Sunday 29 May** **Winter count of birds at Alice Springs Sewage Ponds.** Counters and scribes needed. Meet at birders gate off Commonage Road at 8.00am. Contact Barb Gilfedder on 8955 5452 bjfedders@gmail.com

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY ALICE SPRINGS

Contact: apsalicesprings@yahoo.com.au

- Wednesday 4 May** **APS AS Meeting** at Olive Pink Botanic Garden at 7.30pm. APS AS invites you to bring along pictures of native plants, whether they be from out bush or your own backyard for discussion and ID (so don't worry if you don't know what it is!) Please bring either printed photographs or jpeg files on USB. All welcome - Light Refreshments provided

BIRDLIFE CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

Contact: birdlifeca@gmail.com

- Wednesday 25 May** **Meeting 7.00pm** in Education Room at Alice Springs Desert Park.

Alice Springs Field Naturalists Club Committee Members

President	Barbara Gilfedder	8955 5452	Public Officer	Rhondda Tomlinson	8953 1280
Vice-President	Lee Ryall	8953 6394	Property Officer	Rosalie Breen	8952 3409
Secretary	Charissa Allan	0400 343241	Committee Member	Connie Spencer	8952 4694
Treasurer	Neil Woolcock	8955 1021	Committee Member	Claire Meney	0448341795
Website and Newsletter	Pamela Keil	8955 0496.			



Sewage Ponds Visit – Lee Ryall

On Sunday morning, I was privileged to join a Birdlife social birding event at the sewage ponds. A small group met in the gentle autumn cool and strolled out to the delights of a little early morning birding, not unlike a flock of strange orange and yellow birds ourselves in our hi-vis vests, strung about with binoculars, cameras, water bottles and spindly-legged scopes.



The morning started with excitement - the sighting of a small flock of Major Mitchell Cockatoos before a step had been taken into the ponds area. This was immediately followed by the realisation that the pond nearest to us, was inhabited by a pair of [Pink-eared Ducks](#) and a [solitary duckling](#). As Pink-eared Ducks had previously been the stuff of legend - seen by others but never by me - I felt the morning had already been a success. Their crazy markings and extraordinary beaks became quite familiar as we encountered other families with larger broods in other ponds.



We were accompanied for some of the morning by a swarm of mosquitoes, only a little comforted by Pam's assurance that these were boys, and therefore not after our blood. A couple of Australasian Pipits hunted in the grass in front of us. In the ponds, the usual suspects were present - Black Swans, Pacific Black Ducks, Eurasian Coot, Red-necked Avocets and, of course, Grey Teal. A male Chestnut Teal showed off his distinctive colours, the females difficult to distinguish from their grey counterparts. The Crake remained a shadowy flash in the bushes, but I at least, was comforted by the sight of an Australian Reed Warbler busy among the weedy growth.



Despite the cooler weather, a number of waders were still stocking up before heading off to breed in warmer, northern climes. We saw (and my companions identified) Wood Sandpipers, Marsh Sandpipers and Greenshanks as well as a little group of Sharp-tailed Sandpipers, affectionately referred to as 'Sharpies'. Barb pointed out one of these who was starting to change into his reddish breeding plumage, an indicator that he wouldn't be hanging around Alice much longer. A [Black-fronted Dotterel](#) loitered by the edge of the same pool. Their markings, especially the bandit-like mask splashed with red around beak and eye, give them a charming rakishness, which even a beginner like myself can identify.



The [young Black-winged Stilts](#) we had seen (and heard) at the Shorebird count in February were older now, still lacking the black collar of their parents, still as audibly demanding of attention (food) despite putting a creditable show of doing their own foraging.

Early in our perambulations we saw four distinctive heads poking up above a pond bank - [Pelicans](#). As we came up past the hide about to turn back to the gate, the pelicans came into closer view. They appeared unperturbed by multiple clicking of multiple cameras, dipping their strange long beaks into the water, resting, changing position occasionally. Eventually they gave their wings a couple of languorous stretches and then took off to the south east.

Walking around the ponds in the company of numerous bird experts, all focussing on the birds and the ponds, and all willing to share their knowledge provided a joyous start to my Sunday morning. Many thanks to Birdlife central Australia for organising the access.

Photos refer to the birds in blue text. Top photo of birders by Pam Walker, others by Lee Ryall

Ellery Big Hole with Meg.

Photos by Rosalie Breen

Sue O'Callaghan. The morning began with the most beautiful sunrise - I kept running to my back door to enjoy it while attempting to be ready in time. Just as we were about to set off from our meeting point at Flynn's Grave two young women tourists arrived back at their car from their climb up Mt Gillen. They had been at the top for the sunrise and said it was spectacular - oh to be that young and fit!

The drive out to Ellery Big Hole was lovely as always - Max and I drove to Glen Helen a few weeks ago and couldn't stop exclaiming about how lush and green everything was. It's starting to brown off now, hinting at the possibility of fire in the future - let's hope not!



On arrival at Ellery we all went for a swim, Meg and Colleen right through the gap to the other side where they did some exploring. Rosalie, Max and I weren't so brave but enjoyed our time in the water - cool but refreshing. I enjoyed Meg's talk about the geology of the rocks we were looking at - the age of same is fascinating and mind boggling but I will leave the reporting of scientific information up to the others.

Thank you Meg, Colleen and Rosalie for a very enjoyable and informative morning.

Rosalie Breen with help from Meg Mooney.

On Sunday morning early we drove out to Ellery Big Hole. On arrival Meg and Colleen disappeared almost immediately down to the waterhole – couldn't wait. Sue, Max and I took a bit longer to get organized and when we arrived at the water there were two heads far out past the underwater sand bar where you can stand (and rest if necessary). Then they swam through the gap to the other end of the gorge to emerge onto the sand. Us "wimps" took quite a time to acclimatize to the cool water but once submerged it was just delightful. The water silky soft, clear, though coloured a bit, as we swam or floated, relaxing with the place to ourselves. The rock fortresses on each side as impressive and interesting as always; tortured folds and jagged rock, home to many a tree and shrub. There's a cave on the western side. A couple of Peewees were flitting around, and above Black Kites were soaring. The River Red Gums surrounding the waterhole are all different in character, adding to the beauty and tranquility, as the sun dapples the colours of their trunks. There's a rope on one tree but I wouldn't advise a jump, you can't see if there are rocks below.



A family of four humans came down for a swim and others arrived as the morning wore on. Our distance swimmers arrived back, reporting it was a bit cold in the wind out of the water. We then changed out of wet attire and sat on the grassy sand to eat some breakfast, and enjoy the place again. After a while Meg conducted her geology talk and discussion. A couple of tourists stopped and listened with interest, and joined in. It was very well prepared (and in simple language), giving the history of central Australia in millions of years of time.

Meg talked about how all the different sediments were laid down over 500 millions of years, in the Amadeus Basin which stretched almost down to Kulgera and was nearly as big as the Mediterranean Sea . All these layers were buried and compacted into sandstones, siltstones and shales. Then 350 million years ago the Alice Springs Orogeny, or mountain building episodes folded the rock layers in the

northern half of the basin and uplifted them along faults to form mountain ranges . These mountains have been eroded to the present day MacDonnell Ranges. During the Alice Springs orogeny, the layers at this northern edge of the basin were folded vertical in a one-side fold called a homocline. (Further south the Amadeus Basin layers are more gently folded). So now we have rock layers in vertical sequences from the oldest, hard Heavitree Quartzite at Ellery Big Hole and getting successively

younger in age as you go south along Ellery Creek. These layers also run in an east-west direction for 100s of kilometers, but are best exposed here along Ellery Creek. For example, opposite the road entrance to Ellery are the low limestone walls of the Julie Formation which are weathered into many interesting shapes such as the lizard. As you drive west along Namatjira Drive walls of the red Arumbera Sandstone run along the north side of Namatjira drive until you pass over this sandstone at the roadside lookout, and then it is on the south side. This rock layer is prominent around Ross River too. We looked in Bitter Springs Formation limestones, in Ellery Creek east of the car park, for signs of stromatolites, made by cyanobacteria, one of the earliest forms of life on earth, but did not find any. The Bitter Springs Formation is the next youngest rock layer to the Heavitree Quartzite.

Then it was a drive home arriving back around midday after a really pleasant, refreshing and informative morning. If you did not come you should have.

Colleen O'Malley - of glaciers, lake beds and orogenies

I was lucky enough to have Meg (and Rosalie too) as passenger on the drive out to Ellery - it doesn't matter how many times Meg has shared her intimate knowledge of rocks and geological processes with me, I learn something new and am shown a different way of looking at a familiar landscape every time.

This trip was the first time I really got a sense of the edge and layers that make up the northern extent of the Amadeus Basin. As we drove west Meg explained the different geological sequences and the major uplift event (the Alice Springs orogeny) manifested in the various quartzite, sandstone and limestone ranges we were seeing running roughly parallel with the road. When we turned into Ellery we crossed through a few hundred million years of uplifted lake bed and overlaid sediments over a 300 m stretch - including a low range (the Areyonga formation) composed of tillite created during a glaciation event associated with the last ice age.

After a refreshing swim and breakfast, Meg launched into a more detailed account of regional and local geological processes, pulling out the geological map to make some things clearer and using the fabulously contorted folds in the bluffs around the waterhole to illustrate some of the local folding and faulting events that took place many millions of years ago. A couple of enthusiastic visiting tourists paused to listen too and joined in the question and answer session at the end.

We finished the morning off with a wander along a small tributary of the Ellery looking for stromatolites but didn't find anything definitive, so our small but enthusiastic group decided to call it a day, our heads filled with ridiculously immense timelines and awesome images of pressure cooked rocks and prehistoric shorelines.

Thank you Meg for breathing life and colour into geology once again!



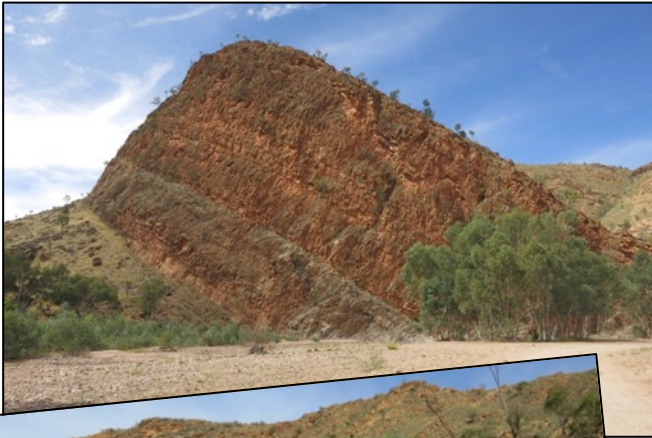
Heritage Market Stall

Many thanks to all the volunteers who helped on the combined APS AS and ASFNC Market Stall at the Old Telegraph Station.

We sold a few plants, brochures, books and seeds packets and gained two new Field Naturalist subscriptions. It was a pleasant, low-key affair with a family atmosphere and lots of locals and visitors to chat to. I particularly enjoyed the old stationary engines chugging away and the operating blacksmith's forge.

Special thanks to Jim Lawrence who provided, erected and dismantled our shade, to Bec Duncum who did most of the organising, and to Rosalie who provided just the right atmosphere.

Barb Gilfedder



Two tiny rare plants at Ross River - Barb Gilfedder

It was a bit sad that Wendy and Ian Mann had to cancel their planned overnight camp to N'Dhala Gorge because of lack of interest, though it may have been because of the continued unseasonal high temperatures. It would have been a good trip and I hope they are able to reschedule later in the year.

Jim, Rosalie and I managed to find a slightly cooler day and by starting early in the morning, arrived back in town mid-afternoon.

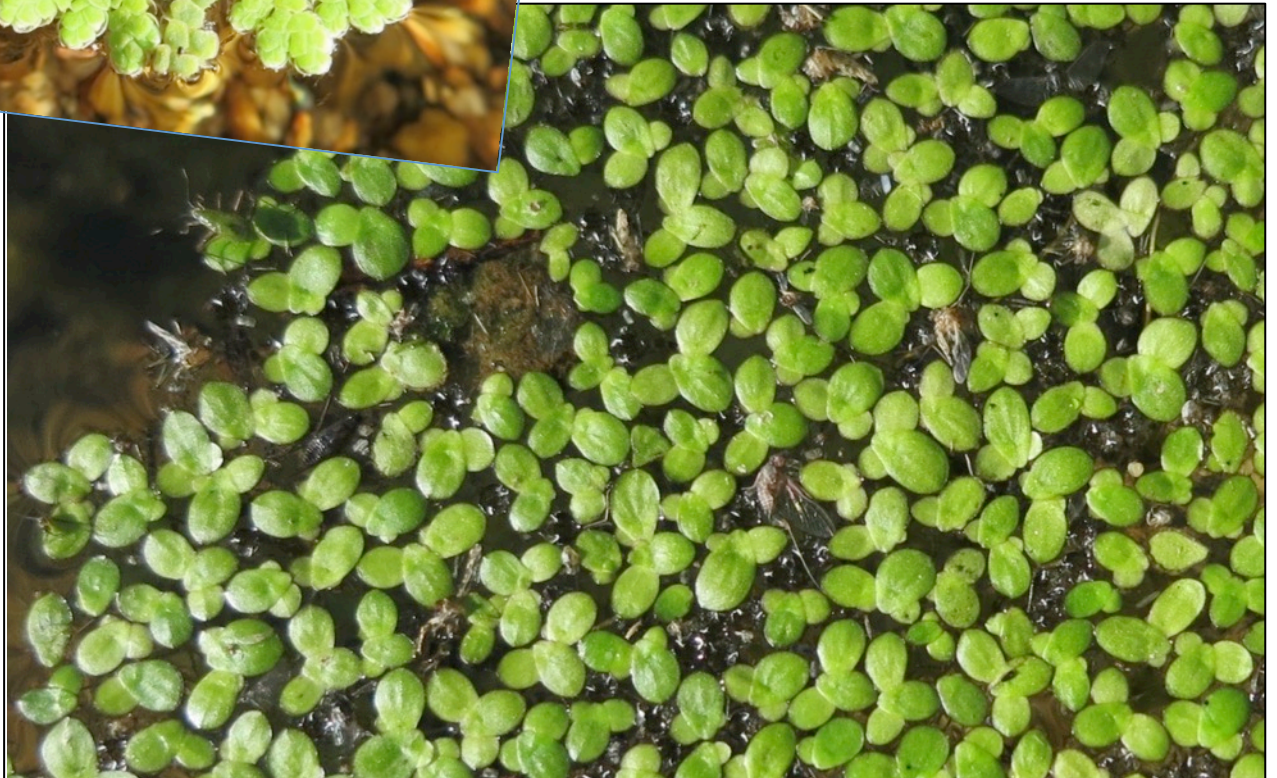
We were keen to go out there because both Angus Duguid and Peter Latz had told us about some rare tiny floating water plants they had discovered in the waterholes.



First stop was just past Ross River Resort where there is a spectacular red cliff, which rises up in front of the track. (top left) There is a sharp right turn and a water crossing. A small water hole at the base of the cliff had been well muddied by cattle, but to the right of the track a small clear stream meandered off along the sandy riverbed between well-tumbled pebbles and edged with bull rushes. (left) Strings of bright green algae twisted in the current and small patches of floating Spotted Duckweed, *Spirodela punctata* tried to cling to the edge. (below)



Then we started to see the tiny Fern, *Azolla filiculoides*, that Angus had talked about and Peter Latz had shown me a specimen of. It was very dainty and like so many natural forms, well worth taking a close-up photo and the enlarging it on the computer screen to see the amazing detail of the shapes (left)



While we were there, a large group of Cockatiels kept an eye on us from a dead tree and a large group of Budgerigars swooped through. About 15 Red-tailed Black Cockatoos squawked past and a single Grey Fantail played at the water's edge. I don't see one of those very often. Several times we disturbed a group of three Black-fronted Dotterels as they kept moving just a safe distance away from us while a single Pacific Heron had flown off the minute we arrived. All this being watched by a young Brown Goshawk perched on a small tree halfway up the hill.



We kept going to N'Dhala Gorge, admiring the wonderful waves and creases in the layered hills. (top) We only walked to the first 2 small waterholes along the track, which were being enjoyed by Whirlygig Beetles and tadpoles. The rocks and Nardoo around the area alive with tiny Red Desert Frogs, *Litoria rubella*. (right) Jim and I spotted two Little Woodswallows circling high and a single Peregrine Falcon flew and perched and flew again high on the range. The *Gossypium australe* was flowering healthily.



On the way out we stopped again at a different part of the clear stream, and found the tiny Fern again, older plants and growing like a thick, pink-tinged carpet in between Bull Rushes. (below) A Dragonfly nymph used these as a platform for its last metamorphosis and left his nymph skin behind.

See more on the Macroinvertebrates from Rosalie on page 9.

Both the interesting water plants we found occur in the Eastern States. Both were collected earlier this year by Peter Latz. The Water Fern, *Azolla filiculoides* was a new first record for the Territory. The Spotted Duckweed, *Spirodela punctata* had only been collected previously in the Territory once before, from a site near Haasts Bluff by N.T.Burbidge in 1955.



Rex Neindorf: The snake man: Alice Springs Reptile Centre

13th April 2016 - Report by Rosalie Schultz

Rex is both a snake catcher and an entertainer so this was a fun and interesting session. We learnt which snakes inhabit Alice Springs and surrounds, and how to keep safe from them. Spiders and lizards can also bite so they featured too.

I've heard Rex speak to doctors at Alice Springs Hospital and he never speaks about his experiences as a patient. However when he spoke to the Field Naturalists he spoke a lot about his experiences in Hospital. This was quite entertaining – even the snake experts can get caught.

Here is Rex's perspective on common snakes and lizards in Alice Springs:

Perentie: The magnificent decorated lizard of our region, perenties can live in a range of habitats from the tops of mountains down to salt lakes. The Perentie was the first of many reptiles that Rex showed to us that had led to him being hospitalised. Perenties are fast moving, with lots of teeth. They are venomous like all monitors.

Reptile Centre catches 20 to 30 perenties each year in Alice Springs town. They prey on snakes and are less dangerous than snakes so we should leave them alone. Report sightings to Department of Parks and Wildlife.



Mulga snake (left): also called King Brown Snake, although Mulga Snakes are green and yellow with no brown at all. Mulga snake is a big snake up to 2m long, with a life expectancy up to 25 years in captivity, less in the wild where they may be taken by predators. Even though they are big, they can flatten their body to squeeze through 4mm gap.

Mulga snake has a large head, with lots of venom. The bite is 1cm between fang marks, with reserve fangs behind and lots of small scratches from the teeth. Bite is very painful. These features and the yellow venom can assist in identifying the snake.

Western Brown: the most common snake in Alice Springs, responsible for 4 of 7 Reptile Centre call outs yesterday. Sleek, fast and nervous with tiny fangs, about 6mm apart, with painful bite and highly dangerous clear venom. Venom makes the blood clot, and this uses

up blood clotting factors, so the effect is increased bleeding. Often blood will be seen at the bite site.

The Hooded Scaly Foot lizard baby looks exactly like the Western Brown Snake. This mimicry protects the Hooded Scaly Foot predators that confuse it with the deadly Western Brown Snake. There are pale-headed and black-headed subspecies of Western Brown Snake. Both have beautiful orange freckles on the belly. If they are dead and upside down this can help identify. Otherwise don't look.

Yellow-faced whip snake: another beautiful snake, Yellow-Faced Whip Snake has a copper-coloured tail and head, green body, white mark around eye. Because they have small bodies they enter hibernation later, and arise from hibernation earlier than larger snakes. Therefore they are frequently seen at the start and end of the snake catching season – like now! Yellow-faced whip snake is mildly venomous, the bite feels like a bee-sting.



Stimson's Python (left): the Children's Python of the desert, about one metre long. Stimson's Python is a highly adapted desert creature with extraordinary water conservation biology. Snake urine is solid and they have no sweat glands. This beautiful snake has only a tiny tail, right at the end of the body, marked by the cloaca.

Pythons detect heat with sense organs in their face, allowing them to enjoy warm-blooded prey. At the Rock Wallaby Feeding displays at the Heavitree Gap Lodge, these pythons would feed too – on the wallabies. This reveals the python's startling ability to swallow prey much larger than its mouth, by

splitting its jaws open sideways separating the bony segments of the jaw into left and right; as well as opening top and bottom in an open joint.

Carpet Python (right): Carpet Pythons are elegant, seen in the trees above dry riverbeds. The one Rex brought to the presentation even looked beautiful demonstrating its agility on the snake-catcher's hook. They are much bigger than the Stimson's Python, about 3 m long. According to Rex the Carpet Python loves to bite.



Delma tincta (right): Excitable delma, or jumping delma. This legless lizard jumps around and frightens people. However it is not a snake striking but a lizard leaping. Excitable Delma in your yard is a sign of termites, which are their main food. Like the Hooded Scaly Foot, Excitable Delma is a mimic, with head markings and colouring exactly like the Eastern Brown Snake.



How to tell snakes from legless lizards:

- Lizards have external ears, snakes don't – though they may be hard to see
- Venomous snakes have a single scale across their belly, all the way down to the "vent" = cloaca = shared reproductive and excretory opening. Legless lizards have 2 scales across the belly.
- Snakes have short tails with the vent near the end. Lizards are mostly tail with the vent high up. It's like a gecko without legs and if the tail is broken off it will re-grow.
- Venomous snakes cannot sense heat and have poor vision. They detect their prey by smell and movement.

Protect your house and yourself from snakes

1. If you see a snake keep your eyes on it and phone the snake catcher: 0407 983 276. Rex and his team of snake catchers can be at your place in 20 minutes.
2. Keep your yard clear – snakes like cover.
3. Wear shoes.
4. Wear long trousers that hang away from your legs. Australian snakes have tiny fangs, which cannot penetrate even the thinnest fabric.
5. When you see a snake, keep completely still. If it's more than 50cm away, walk slowly away.
6. Don't touch any snakes. Even if they appear dead don't touch, as there may be venom on them.
7. Carry and use a snake bandage if necessary.
8. If there is a possible snake bite, call for help, and keep the patient still. Bandage the bite from the tip of the toe or finger right up the limb.

Ross River invertebrates by Rosalie Breen



Above – Microscope photo of micro Caddis Fly larva in its 'sleeping bag'. The green leaf beside it, is part of a Duckweed leaf.

Mainly because there were no fish in the clear water, there was an abundance of Macroinvertebrates. I collected many just by scooping the samples of fern and duckweed. The special find was numerous little woven "sleeping bags" about 3-4mm long, mostly caught up in the water fern and the filamentous algae. They were the home of a Micro Caddis Fly larva belonging to the family *Hydroptilidae*, rare in central Australia. The case is a portable protection for their soft body, with only the head and thorax with its legs, emerging to forage and move along. These little fellows were doing somersaults inside the case and emerging out either end. Common are houses made from a single stick, or stem of an aquatic plant, the so-called "Walking Stick Insects". Caddis are indicators of healthy waters.

Caught on the surface plant matter were hundreds of white winged Mayflies, just emerged from their larval stage. On Barb's photo, (right) I spotted a Water Strider with its long legs, the smaller Water Treaders, and Dragonfly larvae cases. Closer inspection with the microscope revealed the larvae of Caddis Fly, Mayfly, Dragonfly, Soldier Fly, Diving Beetles, Non-biting Midges, Mosquito pupae and larvae, Snails, Seed Shrimps and tiny Cyclopoid Copepods.



I want to go back to find more.

ALICE SPRINGS FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB INCORPORATED
Minutes of the general meeting held at the Higher Education Building
Charles Darwin University – Wednesday 13 April 2016

Following a presentation by Rex Neindorf on the snakes and reptiles of Central Australia.
Thank you to Rosalie Schultz for doing a write up of the presentation and to Wendy and Ian Mann for supper.

Meeting opened at 8:00pm

Present/Apologies: as per attendance book (22 Members, 1 visitors and 5 apologies).

Previous minutes accepted by the meeting.

Business arising from the minutes

- No business arising from minutes.

Correspondence In/Out

Emails and telephone call exchange with Sheridan Martin at Owen Springs Reserve, regarding trip there on 23 April.

Treasurer's Report from Neil Woolcock

Balance of all funds 28 February 2016		\$3077.50
Income for March 2016		\$42.50
Bank interest		\$0.82
Expenditure for March 2016 (Insurance \$380, PO Box rental \$121)		\$501.00
Petty Cash		
Opening balance	\$11.10	
Addition from membership fees	\$7.50	
Expenditure	\$0.00	
Petty cash balance end March 2016	\$18.60	
Total funds 31 March 2016		\$2619.82

General Business

- Pam to show Barb and Rosalie how to put newsletter onto website. Ongoing.
- Stall at Alice Springs Heritage week open day – Parks and Wildlife – Sunday 17 April 2016, 09:30 to 13:00. Joint stall with APS to promote our Associations and sell Central Australia Flora Brochure and a few native plants
Thank you to all volunteers involved in AS Heritage week stall.
- Charissa has a few problems at OPBG.
- Emails from Jose Petrick and Michael Green – enjoying newsletters.

Past Trips

- Intertexta Forest – Excellent trip with Peter Latz present.
- Ellery Trip – Very enjoyable. Thanks Meg.
- Santa Teresa Road trip – Cancelled as unable to access station dam.
- N'Dhala Gorge overnight trip – Cancelled due to lack of interest, too hot. May be rescheduled.
- Rosalie Breen and Marg Lawrence continuing Thursday Early Morning Walks.

Future Trips

- Sun 17 April Heritage Festival, OTS – 9:30 – 13:00.
- Sat 23 April Owen Springs – Drive through, stopping at interesting locations. Possible camp at Red Bank Waterhole. Apologies have been made to Sheridan Martin, Ranger at Owen Springs for incorrectly advertising this trip as possibly a ranger-guided Tour, without first checking with her. It is possible we may be able to meet up with Sheridan for a chat on the way through.
- Sat 30 April – Mon 2 May Birdlife Trip to Longreach Waterhole near Elliot. Field Naturalists welcome to join. These dates may change to later in the year.
- 7 – 8 May 2 Mile water hole near Glen Helen – needs leader.
- 21 – 22 May Alcoota Dig public weekend. More information to come. Please express interest to Lee Ryall early.
- 29 May Winter Shorebird Count at sewage ponds.

Next meeting – Wednesday 11 May - Speaker is Margaret Friedel – “Tale of two weeds”.

Michael Laflamme will scribe, and Rosalie Breen will provide supper.

Meeting closed: 9:00pm